

have," replied Mr. Wooley. "That lady" exclaimed the friend, "she is no more Miss ———, than I am." The friend then departed, and Wooley immediately charged his wife with what he had said. "Indeed," said the lady, "I'll convince you and all the world in the morning, that I was Miss ———, for your sister-in-law and myself will go to my brothers and bring away deeds of my property, &c.

Upon hearing this, Mr. Wooley was reassured, and every thing passed off well until the morning, when the bride and Miss Byers went out for the purpose as stated by her the preceding evening. It is needless to say that the absconded, and have not since been heard of; and Mr. Wooley discovered, that instead of having married the rich Miss ———, with £47,000, besides expectations, he was through the contrivance of Miss Byers, married to a person bearing, indeed the same name, but not worth 47 pence. How the affair will end we know not; but it will doubtless furnish abundant occupation to the gentlemen of the long robe. Supposing the wife to be a party to the fraud, we should suppose that a marriage under such circumstances would not be valid. What were the reasons inducing Miss Byers to play her brother-in-law such a trick remains a profound secret. It is right to state that the lady whose name was so unwarrantably made use of to deceive Mr. Wooley, not only knew nothing of the transaction, but is a perfect stranger to both Mr. Wooley and Miss Byers.

## THE DEMOCRAT.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 26, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN,**  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."—*Jackson*.

The Planter's Direct Trade Convention which adjourned to meet here to-day, has not convened. Some fifty persons of our own county have come to town, but it is now two o'clock and no Convention yet, nor any probability thereof.

### COTTON BAGGING—THE TARIFF.

In our first number we published an estimate made by Mr. Calhoun and submitted by him to the Senate, shewing the heavy amount of tax, in the shape of Tariff duties, that the cotton planters must needs pay to protect the Kentucky hemp manufacturers. It was shown by that calculation in figures that cannot lie, that estimating the yearly cotton crop of the United States to be 2,000,000 of bales, each weighing 400 pounds, valued at 74 cents per pound, and estimating the factories to be 21 (the true number) the effect of the tariff on bagging, rope and twine is to impose on the producer a tax equivalent to 1 bale in 37, or about two and a third bales in every hundred; that it bestows a bounty on the hemp manufacturer of 54,000 bales out of every crop, which is equal to 2,571 bales to each of the 21 factories. A beautiful demonstration of the glories of the Protective Tariff System!

Self defence is a primary law of our nature, and it becomes the planting interest to look about them for the means of avoiding or counteracting such heavy imposition upon the products of their labor and capital. We have heard a good deal said of combinations of persons under agreement to use nothing but the imported articles until the duty shall have been reduced to a more equitable basis. But aside from this, it appears to us that the manufacture of our staple itself into bagging and rope, furnishes the South not only with the means of successfully counteracting the influence of the tariff, in this particular, but also of adding much to the consumption of the raw material of cotton. The production of the staple is rapidly increasing, and it is evident, that this increase of supply must, all things else being equal, decrease the price. Supposing the crop of the South to amount as above stated to 2,000,000 bales it would require 10,000,000 yards of bagging estimating 5 yards to the bale; and supposing this quantity to weigh 14 pounds to the yard, we would thereby consume 15,000,000 pounds of cotton, or 50,000 bales weighing 300 pounds each; and estimating this at 74 cents per pound it would amount to \$1,125,000.

The experiment of making bags of cotton has been fully tested. The Saluda (S. C.) Company have been for some short time engaged in its manufacture, and the enterprise has, from all the best accounts we have been able to receive, succeeded admirably. It has been extensively in use in South Carolina, during this season, and cotton packed in it is found to reach the markets, both home and foreign, in as good if not better condition, than that put up in the best Kentucky or India bagging. Being

made of a material which is less liable to rot than any other used for similar purposes its durability on exposure cannot be questioned.

It seems to us that the experiment commends itself to the attention of the cotton planters; it appeals as well to the patriotism as the interest of that portion of the community, by affording additional consumption of their product and a consequent increase of value, while, at the same time, it furnishes us with the means, in some degree at least, of protecting ourselves against the enormities and oppressions of high tariffs.

**YAZOO CITY.**—We have just been informed that the Yazoo river has become high enough for entirely uninterrupted navigation. Steamboats are now making their regular trips, and the trade of the place is brisk and lively. Boats take cotton from that place to New Orleans at \$2 per bale.

**DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.**—The November number of this periodical is before us; it is most rich in matter on subjects of Finance, Politics, Science and Literature. Our friends in this section should subscribe for it more liberally than they do.

A public meeting without distinction of party, was held in Natchez on the 21st inst. for the purpose of making arrangements to receive Mr. Clay on his anticipated visit to that city. A committee of arrangements was appointed.

The Creole, of this morning, under the head of "things remembered" publishes the following as an item:

"That the Whig administration of J. Q. Adams, spent on an average, but eleven millions of dollars a year, while that of Mr. Van Buren, in its first year, spent \$33,491,341, three times the average annual expenditure of Mr. Adams."

Will the editor of the Creole be so good as to furnish us, out of the abundance of his statistical knowledge, with information as to how much Gen. Harrison, through his Secretary, Mr. Ewing, asked Congress to appropriate for the expenses of the first year of his administration? And, also, how much each of the last two Congresses, with a Whig majority in each branch thereof, did actually appropriate for the annual expenses of the government? And, particularly, how much of said two appropriations was expressly set apart by the same Whig majority, for furnishing the "White House." Categorical answers are requested.

**U. S. SENATOR.**—The Legislature of New Hampshire has elected Chas. G. Atherton, (Dem.) a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Atherton is the author of Atherton's celebrated anti-abolition resolutions.

The Madisonian of the 11th inst., contains the treaty as ratified by this Government and Great Britain, and published under the proclamation of the President.

Hon. W. R. King, of Alabama, has been nominated for the Vice Presidency, by the Democrats of Blount County in that State.

The Georgia Legislature convened at Milledgeville on 7th inst. R. M. Echols (dem.) was elected president of the Senate, and W. B. Wofford (dem.) Speaker of the House. Gov. McDonald's message is an able democratic document. It denounces in loud terms the Tariff, Banks, State as well as National, and recommends the repeal of bank charters. The Legislature of New Jersey have passed a law dividing the State into five Congressional districts.

Col. S. W. Trotti has been elected to Congress in the Barnwell, Lexington and Orangeburg district, S. Carolina. His majority over his opponent Mr. Carroll is upwards of 700. Both, we believe, are democrats. Col. T. is elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. S. H. Butler, resigned.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—The Legislature of New Hampshire met at Concord on 2d inst. Gov. Hubbard's message is an excellent one. He goes against districting the State in obedience to the mandate of the last Congress, believing the district system to be impolitic, and that Congress has no constitutional power to require its adoption by the States. He stated that he had been required by the President of the United States to appoint an agent to receive the portion of the proceeds of the public lands accruing to the State of New Hampshire under the act of Sept. 4th, 1841, and that he had refused to comply, regarding, as he did, this act of Congress as "unwarranted by the Constitution" and the land fund to belong to the United States, and no portion thereof to the State of New Hampshire. Of the late Tariff he says:

"A Tariff like this, unequal in its exactions, discriminating in its character, looking more to protection than to revenue, is without that uniformity in its operations which alone can make it conformable to the Constitution of the United States."

## NEW YORK ELECTION. Good News!

The Empire State has done nobly. From the returns given below it will be seen that the majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor, Bouck, is, so far as heard from, 20,801, with only seven counties remaining to be heard from, in which the Whig majority in 1840 was 5,200. In these counties, if the Whig votes fall off as in those heard from, we may expect as many votes as our opponents. Giving them in the remaining counties the same vote as that received in 1840, our majority will still be 15,421—a signal triumph of principle over modern whigery and the abolitionism of the Whig candidate Bradish.

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer Nov. 12.

THE ELECTION.—The following table is as near correct as can be, until the official returns are published:

### MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR.

Locality.	Loco.	Whig.
Bouck, Albany,	220	
Cayuga,	650	700
Columbia,	912	Livingston,
Chenango,	700	Niagara,
Chemung,	134	
Delaware,	1400	Ontario,
Dutchess,	750	Genesee,
Fulton,	100	Wyoming,
Greene,	800	Washington,
Herkimer,	1200	
Jefferson,	800	
Kings,	385	
Lewis,	150	
Madison,	500	
Montgomery,	500	
New York,	2100	
Oneida,	1386	
Oswego,	400	
Onondago,	600	
Orange,	800	
Orsego,	1400	
Putnam,	600	
Queens,	383	
Rensselaer,	120	
Richmond,	193	
Rockland,	600	
Saratoga,	100	
Schenectady,	250	
Schoharie,	1200	
Seneca,	540	
Suffolk,	1200	
Sullivan,	225	
Steuben,	1200	
Tompkins,	240	
Tioga,	400	
Ulster,	550	
Warren,	300	
Wayne,	453	
Westchester,	77	
Yates,	350	
	25,713	

The following counties remain to be heard from. In 1840 they voted as follows:

Locality.	Whig.	Loco.
Allegany,	4132	3382
Chautauque,	5995	3345
Cattaraugus,	2966	2475
Essex,	2717	1789
Franklin,	1440	1110
St. Lawrence,	4603	4751
Clinton,		28
	23,966	18,680

**LATER.**—The South Carolinian of 17th inst. states that all the counties had been heard from except five and the vote stood Bouck 25,818 and Bradish 6,522—majority for Bouck 19,296. The Democratic gain so far over the vote of 1840 is 23,047. The five counties to be heard from gave, in 1840, a majority for Seward, of 1557, and his entire majority was 5,300.

The following shows the Members of Congress elected. It will be seen that the only changes thus far are two Whigs gained in the city of New York—the result of a division of the city into districts, whereas it formerly voted by general ticket—and a loss of one Whig in Rensselaer; one in Saratoga and Schenectady and one in Seneca and Wayne. Net Democratic gain, thus far, of one member.

McKeon dem. has been defeated in the 6th Congressional District, by H. Fish, the majority of Fish being 95. McKeon's defeat was occasioned by division in our ranks. The Democratic candidate for Governor received in this district, a majority of 369.

### CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

1st District—Sola B. Strong, Loco.
2d " Henry C. Murphy, Loco.
3d " J. Phillips Phoenix, Whig.
4th " Wm. B. Maclay, Loco.
5th " Moses G. Leonard, Loco.
6th " Hamilton Fish, Whig.
7th " Jos. H. Anderson, Loco.
8th " R. D. Davis, Loco.
9th " Jas. I. Clinton, Loco.
10th " Jeremiah Russell, Loco.
11th " Zadock Pratt, Loco.
12th " David L. Seymour, Loco.
13th " Danl. D. Barnard, Whig.
14th " Wm. G. Hunter, Whig.
15th " Chaselden Ellis, Loco.
16th " Chas. S. Benton, Loco.
17th " Samuel Bearslley, Loco.
18th " J. E. Cary, Loco.
19th " Horace Wheaton, Loco.
20th " Byram Greene, Loco.
21st " Chas. H. Carroll, Whig.

The Rochester Democrat in a postscript of Thursday evening, says—"The result of the election of Congressmen in this county, will not be certainly decided, until the vote is officially ascertained. As it now stands, Paterson's chances are decidedly the best."

Judge Hunt is elected in the Niagara district by 400 majority.

The South Carolinian says it has heard from every district, and that the members elected to Congress stand 24 Democrats, 9 Whigs and 1 doubtful.

The Legislature will be largely Democratic, and there will be no difficulty in electing a Democratic senator in Congress. In the Senate, the vote stands 22 Democrats and 10 Whigs; in the House it stands 93 Democrats and 35 Whigs.

### DELAWARE ELECTION

The Whigs have carried the Delaware elections by slim majorities. Roney, Whig, has been elected to Congress by a majority of 30 votes over Jones, dem. The Whigs have a majority of 12 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

### NEW JERSEY.

The majority of popular votes for the Democrats, is 2,943. So says the Somerset, (N. J.) Messenger; its statement is based on the full returns in the several counties where each party ran a ticket; and in those counties in which there was no contest this year, the vote of 1810, is conceded to the Whigs. The vote in the contested counties was larger, at the late election, than in 1810, yet the Whig majority, notwithstanding the large vote for the Whigs, the Whigs have a majority of one on joint ballot. Here, then, is presented a fair opportunity for the friends of Mr. Clay, in New Jersey, to carry out his vaunted principle of obedience to will of popular majorities. Let us see if they will carry them out.

The House of Representatives of Connecticut, by a vote of 119 to 53, has passed resolutions in favor of refunding to Gen. Jackson, without condition or qualification, the fine of \$1000 imposed upon him by Judge Hall, in 1815.

The Louisville Sun, the leading Democratic paper in Kentucky, avows its preference for Mr. Calhoun as the Candidate of our party for the next Presidency.

### WHIG ANTI-CLAY MEETING.

The Whigs of Gloucester, Mass. held a large meeting on the 4th inst., at which strong resolutions were passed in opposition to Henry Clay and John Davis, and in favor of Messrs. Tyler, Webster and Cushing. The resolutions also denounce Leverett Salt-water, the candidate for Congress in that district, and extol Mr. Rantoul, his Democratic opponent, as a fitter man to carry out the principles of the Whigs who oppose Mr. Clay. Their opinions of Mr. Clay may be seen in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the nomination of JOHN DAVIS with HENRY CLAY, by a convention who basely slandered JOHN TYLER, and formally read him out of the Dictator's party, and by Clay's friends in Ohio, makes our Governor savor too much of an homogenous partner; and that every adoption of the measures of that convention by caucuses and conventions, adds another nail to Henry Clay's political coffin."

### NEW YORK AND THE TARIFF.

The returns from the New York election are almost complete; they will be found in another column. Our triumph will be seen to be glorious even beyond our most sanguine expectations. The following extracts from some of the presses of the city will shew the principle upon which the battle was fought. It will be seen that the great question was tariff of protection or no tariff of protection; and that the anti-tariff banner has waved in triumph wherever it was raised. In Albany (and only there) where some of the democrats committed the folly of adopting resolutions squinting strongly at a tariff, we have been beaten by an increased Whig majority.

The Whigs have been greatly mistaken in supposing that the tariff would sweep the north for them. The democracy there are true to the democracy of the South on this question. While the election there may be considered as putting the last nail in the political coffin of Henry Clay, it must equally be esteemed as rendering certain the nomination and election of Mr. Calhoun, the greatest champion of the principles which the election in New York has decided. Here are the extracts, the first of which, is from the New-York Express, a violent Federal paper:

### "HURRA FOR FREE TRADE."

"The city of New York has gone for the free trade party, and so has the State. The great commercial emporium of the Union is for free trade, and so is the Empire State. The Whigs have fought a battle in defence of Protection to American labor and American skill, and have been defeated, and we suppose, now that this great contest is over, it we are to draw any inference from the result of the election, it must be one in favor of free trade."

Upon these remarks of the Express, the New York Evening Post makes the following comment:

According to the Express, then, there is a majority of at least twenty thousand of the voters of the State who are for free trade. We wish it were so; but although the prohibitory tariff unquestionably did a good deal to produce the result in which we all so much rejoice, there were various other causes, such as the threatened increase of the State debt, and the general mismanagement of the Whig party both in the federal government of the State, to which, in the interior of the country, the

great revolution of public opinion is principally owing. In the interior, there are a great many moderate tariff men in the democratic ranks, men who are not prepared to assent to what we call free trade doctrines, although they perceive the great wrong of a prohibitory tariff, such as the Whig Congress of last winter imposed upon the nation. The shutting up of our harbors, and the violent suppression of all the numerous occupations connected with foreign commerce, strikes these persons as arbitrary and unjust. They are generally in favor of a middle course of policy, a kind of friendly compromise between the protectionists and the adversaries of protection. In this respect there is a great difference between them and the Whig zealots for protection, who are for extreme measures, and would push protection to the most intolerable and oppressive degree.

But even among these moderate tariff men, a visible change of opinion, if we are not blind to the signs of the times, is going on. Many of them hesitate as to the advantage of what is called protection, many of them have arrived at a state of neutrality and suspension of opinion, and some who formerly believed in the necessity of a partial tariff, believe in it no longer.

A doctrine and a strict revenue tariff, had been proclaimed by the Democratic party, and the candidates have rested their claims to support on that ground. The majority in this city, for example, is a free trade majority. On Long Island, the struggle between the two parties has been between the friends and the enemies of a protective tariff. In Orange county, the Whigs rallied under the banner of protection and were defeated. In Columbia county, the policy of a revenue tariff as opposed to a protective was fully discussed by speakers from this city, and with the best effect.

In Albany, where our friends declined meeting this question fully, and blinked the tariff controversy, we have been beaten. It would have been better, we think, to have taken the bull by the horns, insisted on the enormity and oppression of the present tariff law, and left the decision to the good sense of the people. In Orange county, where the issue was fairly presented to them, they read, as we have seen, a most righteous verdict.

The Post further remarks:

"The question of a national bank, of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and of a protective tariff, particularly the latter, which is at present the most prominent of the three, have all been before the people in this election, and the result is an expression of their opinion upon them all. Mr. Clay, the champion of the protective system, has nothing to hope from this city, notwithstanding that a president of the New York Chamber of Commerce can be found to preside at a tariff meeting in Wall-street."

Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, has come out openly in favor of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency.

**THE LARGEST OX.**—The Empire Ox, raised in Syracuse, New York, by P. N. Rut, is said to be the largest ever known in the United States. He weighs 4,100 pounds.

A verdict was passed recently in a Baltimore Court, for \$1,012, in favor of G. W. Waring, against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, for damages, for having conveyed in the cars, beyond the State of Maryland, two negro slaves, the property of the plaintiff.

### AN OLD ITEM—GOOD AS NEW.

"IS HE QUALIFIED?"—"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" said a lady the other day, to her husband, who was confined to his chair by the gout. "Why should I my dear?" replied he, "I am not qualified for the office." "Nay, but I think you are," returned the wife, "your language and actions are parliamentary. When bills are presented you order them to be laid on the table, or make a motion to rise; though often out of order you are still supported by the chair; and often poke your nose into measures which destroy the constitution."—*Nashville Union*.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Tuesday, says that among the passengers in the Great Western is the Hon. Virgil Maxey, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Belgium. Mr. Maxey has succeeded in obtaining an indemnity from that Government for losses sustained by the destruction of American property at Antwerp, when that city was bombarded, during the revolution which preceded its separation from Holland. It is believed also that the zeal and ability with which he has advocated all the interests of this country, will produce other favorable results.—*Charleston Courier*.

### COLONEL JOHNSON.

It is not our habit to notice the advent of distinguished men. But it gives us pleasure to state, for the satisfaction of his friends everywhere who read the Globe, that the veteran soldier and statesman, Col. JOHNSON, reached this city a few days since, in fine health, from a tour through Pennsylvania and New York. He was everywhere received with the most affectionate greetings by the people. We have no doubt thousands in every section have felt the consequences of the void left by his absence from Congress. He was the pack horse who carried through the departments the business of multitudes not his immediate constituents, for when he readily volunteered his services. We never saw the Colonel surdier. He has a dozen campaigns in him yet.—*Globe*.

## From the New York Herald. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

We learn from our private correspondence, received last night from Washington, that a re-organization of the Cabinet will take place in about ten days.

Before leaving Washington, Mr. Webster had intimated a wish to retire—and his late speech in Boston has rather displeased the President than otherwise. Mr. Webster will therefore leave the cabinet and go abroad—probably to Paris—Mr. Spencer or Mr. Upshur will become Secretary of State—Mr. Cushing Secretary of the Treasury—and Mr. Forward will "forward march" to some other position. The President is determined to be master of his own house hold—and the whole cabinet must take the direction of his views or get out of the way. This is decidedly the best policy, and will give him a triumph over both factions in another year.

We also learn that the President and his Cabinet are determined, in some shape, to maintain the independence of Texas—and measures have already been adopted preparatory to putting a stop to the invasion threatened by Mexico. The Constellation frigate, 44 guns—Marion sloop of war, one of the large steamers, and all concentrate as fast as possible before the d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz. General Almonre has given more offence than inspired friendship—and we should not be surprised if hostilities were to break out between the United States and Mexico, if the latter do not pay the claims at once.

The President is also preparing his message. He will insist on the passage of his currency plan, called the "Exchequer," at the next session—and if Congress still refuse, under the recent and coming demonstrations at the elections, he will, after the 4th of March, call an Extra Session of the new Congress, and raise an excitement that will demolish the leaders of both factions.

### MR. CALHOUN IN MICHIGAN.

The Constitutional Democrat, a paper published at Detroit, and edited with great ability, makes the following observations in relation to Mr. Calhoun.

"JOHN C. CALHOUN.—This distinguished and talented individual is mentioned in various portions of the Union, as a candidate for the Presidency, this accounts for the virulence and abuse which is so lavishly heaped of late, upon his devoted head, by the opposition press. That he possesses talents of highest order, all will admit—and that his long experience in public life, and his steady and unerring devotion to principle, pre-eminently fits him to fill any station, however elevated, within the gift of the American people, candid men, of all parties, will readily admit.

"It becomes us not at the present moment to predict with certainty that Mr. Calhoun will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing canvass; but it is perfectly evident that he is rapidly gaining ground in the affection of the people in all parts of the Union. The prejudice which has, in times past, existed in the various quarters against the man, and the immutable principles which it has ever been his pride to advocate, is rapidly subsiding every where; and whether he should or not come before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, at some future period, it will be some satisfaction to the numerous and devoted friends of this distinguished and talented statesman that his motives, his character and the principles of which he has been and still is the unwavering advocate, are beginning to be duly and properly appreciated by the Democracy at large.

"It may be proper to remark that here in Michigan, Mr. Calhoun is not without friends and admirers—and we hesitate not to express the belief that should his name be brought tangibly before them, such a nomination would meet with a hearty response from a respectable portion of the Democracy of Michigan.

"While there may be, and doubtless are, others distinguished individuals mentioned as probable candidates for the Presidency, who, from personal and local considerations, are equally prominent in the minds of our Democratic fellow-citizens—all are willing to admit that Mr. Calhoun is a sound exponent of the great principles which we all advocate at the present period—and that his honesty of purpose, his settled devotion to the great principles of Constitutional Democracy, and his long experience and distinguished abilities, are fully and properly appreciated by all who are willing to practice, as well as profess, the principles of Democracy."

### WHAT IS A WHIG? WHAT A "LOCO-FOCO?"

Our friend Neal of the Pennsylvania is an unmitigated joker. He coincides with us in the opinion that our political opponents evince but little taste and less courtesy, in calling Democrats, "Loco-focos," as though mere ridicule could supply the place of sound argument. He then strikes it very hard into the present emblem of Federalism—the "Coon,"—and thus draws a picture by way of comparison:—

"A 'Loco-foco' is full of fire and energy—it spreads light through the dark places, and flashes brightly up against all sorts of pressure and oppression. The 'coon,' on the contrary, is rather skulking concerning it crawls sneakingly and mischievously about o' nights to throttle sleeping chickens and to search unguarded eggs. There is no touch of respectability in the character of that same old coon." He is a mere dodger, with no principles for the public eye, though laboring under a voracious appetite for the spoils. He is a tricky fellow, and works altogether in the dark.—According to the canons of Lynch law, 'sittin' on a rail' is his character.

Hanger Democrat.